

COLT'S TEETH.



FIG. 1.

The milk incisors of the lower jaw as seen from the right side, when fully developed, are here represented in their natural size. The exterior surface of the teeth is arched as above represented. The explanation of the figure is: *a*, the nippers; *b*, the middle tooth; *c*, the corner tooth; *d*, the contracted body of tooth; *e*, the narrow arched neck of tooth; *f*, the root of tooth; *A*, *B*, *C*, the concave side of teeth towards hollow of the mouth; *d*, *f*, *d*, *B*, *f*, *d*, *C*, *f*, the outer edges of teeth; *d*, *e*, *f*, the inner edge of teeth, somewhat lower than the outer edge—the mark is enclosed within these inner and outer edges; *g*, the hollow inside surface of body of teeth.

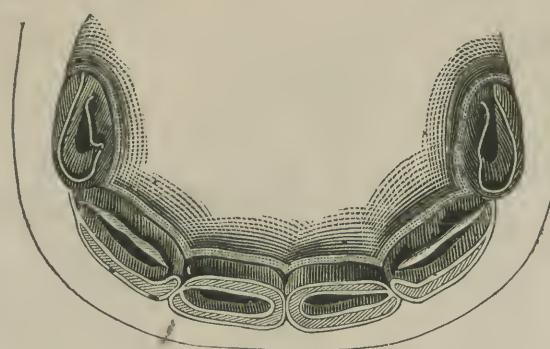


FIG. 2. HALF YEAR.

An inside view of the lower jaw of a half-year-old foal. The outer and inner edges of nippers are worn, while only the outer edge of the middle tooth is worn, and the corner teeth have not yet come into contact.

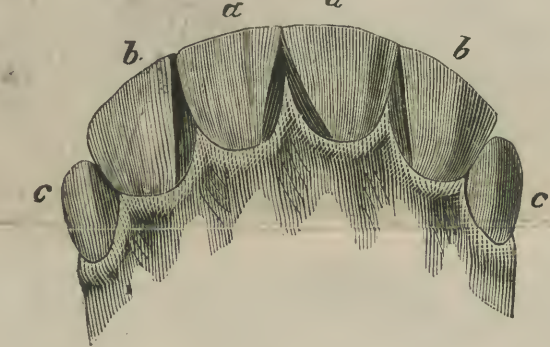


FIG. 3. HALF YEAR.

Outer side of the jaw of a foal at six months old. *a*, *a*, the nippers; *b*, *b*, the middle teeth; *c*, *c*, the corner teeth.

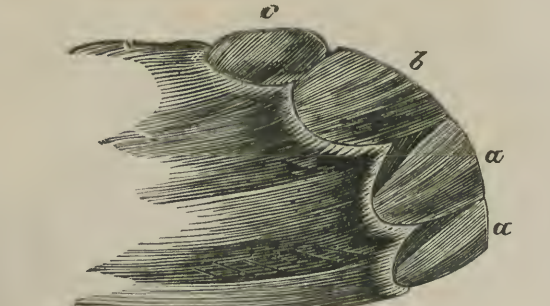


FIG. 4. HALF YEAR.

A side view of the jaw of a foal at six months. *a*, *a*, the nippers; *b*, middle tooth; *c*, corner tooth.

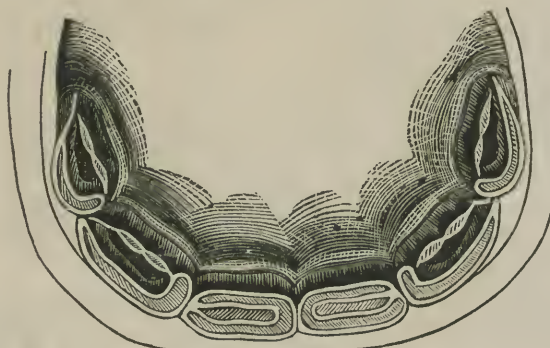


FIG. 5. ONE YEAR.

At one year old the lower jaw presents the appearance represented in this figure. The outer and inner edges of all the incisors are partly worn by grinding, while the inner edges of the corner teeth alone are uninjured.

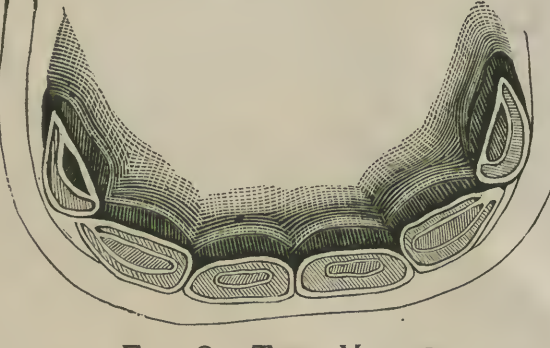


FIG. 6. TWO YEARS.

Here we have the lower jaw as it appears at two years old. The mark of the nippers and middle teeth is now worn down, as well as their edges. The inner edge of the corner teeth also begins to show wear.

The Colt's teeth begin to shed at two and a half years old, and the permanent or Horse's teeth then appear to take their places.

See Chapter V of Pictorial Cyclopaedia of Live Stock for explanation of terms, and further facts concerning the Ages of Horses.

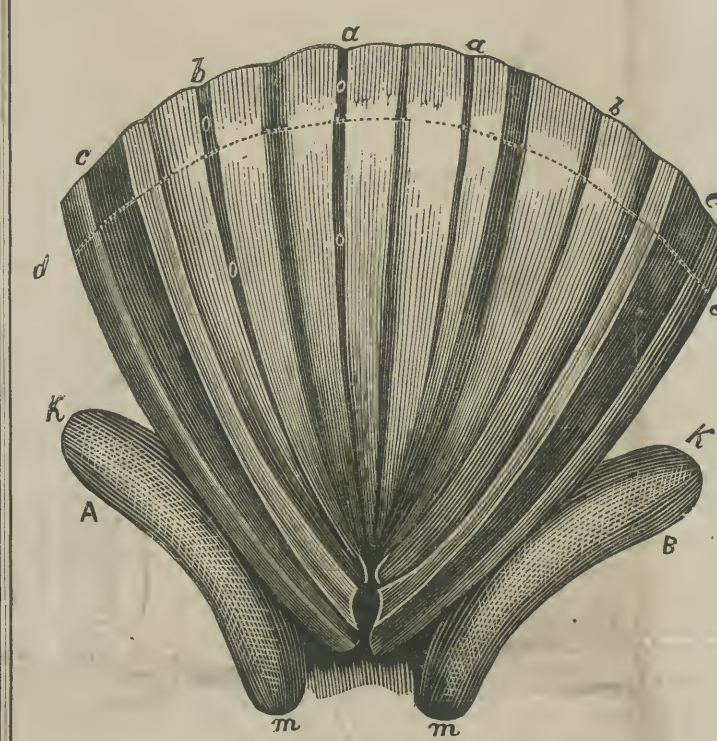


FIG. 7. A.

The horse incisors of the lower jaw as seen from the outside, with the outer surface arched towards the bony blade of the socket. The hook teeth are now seen for the first time.

Explanation:—*a*, *a*, the nippers; *b*, *b*, the middle teeth; *c*, *c*, the corner teeth; *K*, *K*, the hook teeth; *e*, *d*, the line from *d* to *e* shows the position of the cavity in the outer partition of the mark; *o*, *o*, *o*, the furrows which distinguish the horse's teeth from the colt's teeth; *m*, *m*, the roots of the hooks.

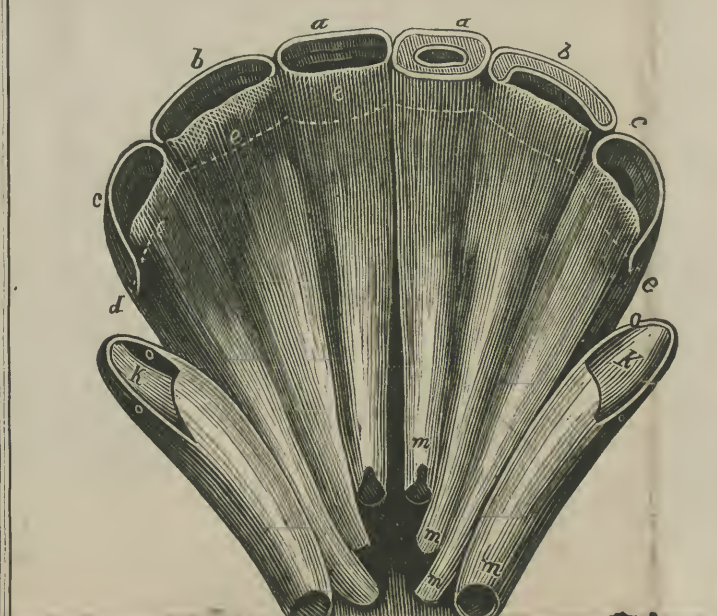


FIG. 7. B.

The incisor teeth of the lower jaw, from the inside of the mouth. *a*, *a*, the nippers, showing wear of the upper and outer edge; *b*, *b*, the middle teeth, showing wear on the outer edge while the inner edge remains uninjured; *c*, *c*, the corner teeth; *d*, *e*, *e*, the dotted lines, mark the divisions between the crown of the teeth and the gums; *K*, *K*, the hook teeth about to push through the gums; *m*, *m*, *m*, the roots of teeth not filled out with bony substance.

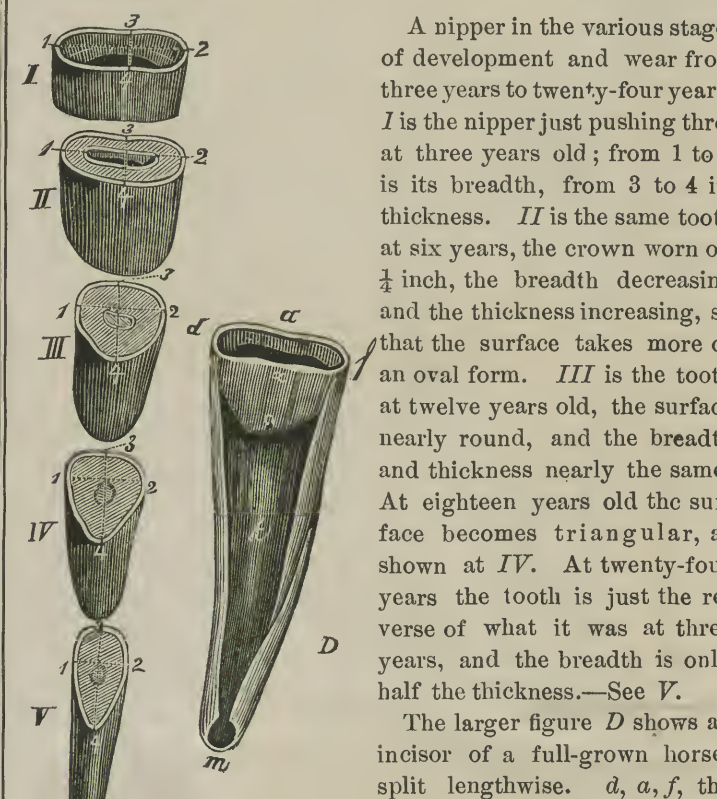


FIG. 8. A. D.

A nipper in the various stages of development and wear from three years to twenty-four years. *I* is the nipper just pushing through at three years old; from 1 to 2 is its breadth, from 3 to 4 its thickness. *II* is the same tooth at six years, the crown worn off $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the breadth decreasing and the thickness increasing, so that the surface takes more of an oval form. *III* is the tooth at twelve years old, the surface nearly round, and the breadth and thickness nearly the same. At eighteen years old the surface becomes triangular, as shown at *IV*. At twenty-four years the tooth is just the reverse of what it was at three years, and the breadth is only half the thickness.—See *V*.

The larger figure *D* shows an incisor of a full-grown horse, split lengthwise. *d*, *a*, *f*, the outer raised edge; *a*, *o*, the funnel-shaped cavity of the tooth; *k*, the hollow body of the tooth; *m*, the root not yet filled.

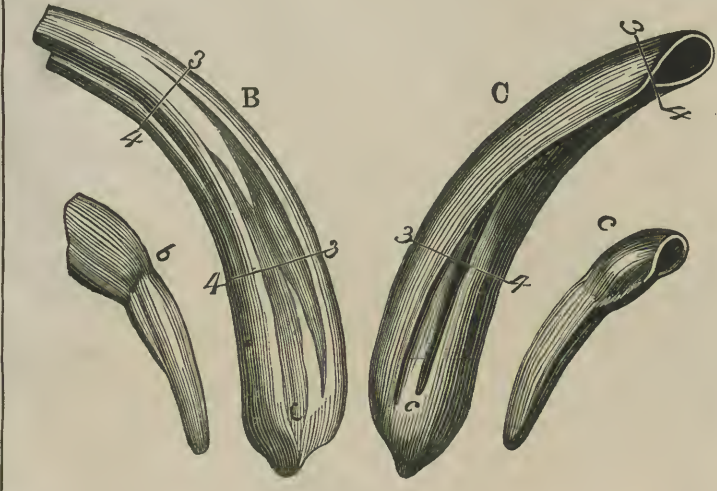


FIG. 8. B. C.

The large figures *B* and *C* represent side views of a horse incisor, in which the root *c*, *c*, is twice as thick as the upper end. The two small figures on the right and left at *b* and *c* show side views of a foal's tooth.



FIG. 9. TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

The lower jaw at two and a half years old. The horse nippers are just pushing through the gums, while the middle and corner teeth not yet shed (foal teeth) present a smooth, worn surface.

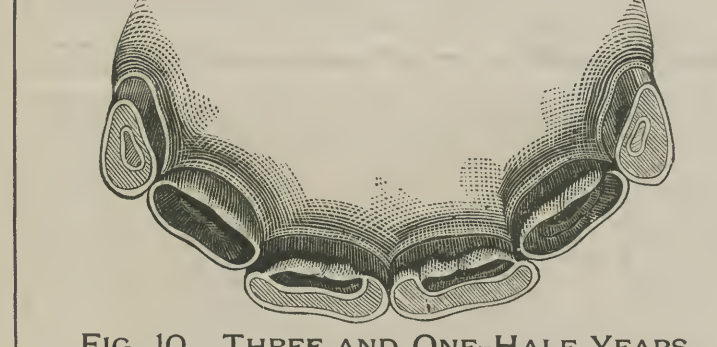


FIG. 10. THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

At three and a half years the lower jaw presents the appearance shown in this figure. The middle teeth (horse teeth) are just pushing through, and the nippers show wear on the outer edge. The corner teeth (foal teeth) are worn down blunt.

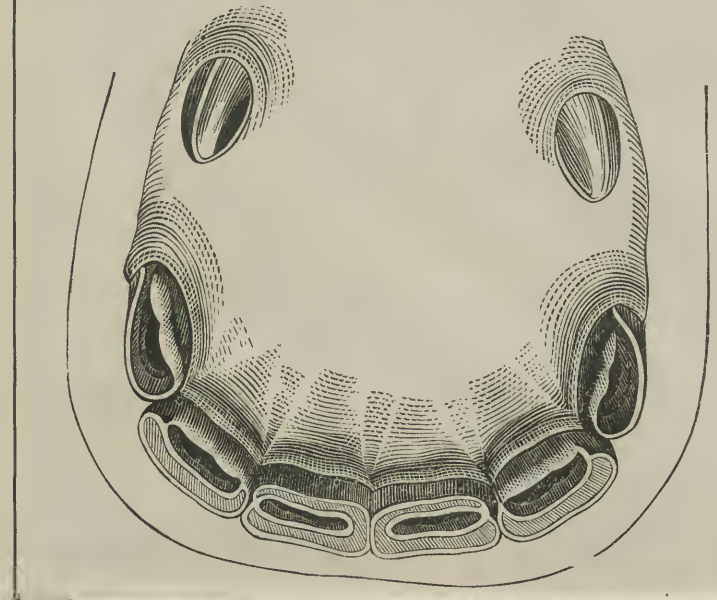


FIG. 11. FOUR AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

At four and a half years the foal teeth are all gone from the lower jaw. The nippers show wear on both edges, and the outer edge of middle teeth is worn. The hook teeth and corner teeth of the horse are just appearing.

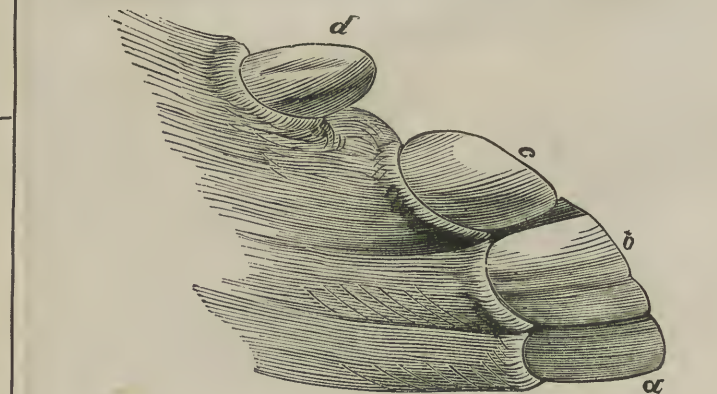


FIG. 12. FIVE YEARS.

A side view of the lower jaw at five years old.

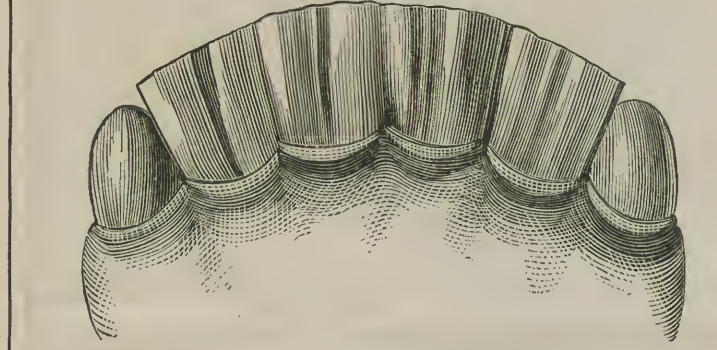


FIG. 13. FIVE YEARS.

A front view of the lower jaw at five years old is here given.

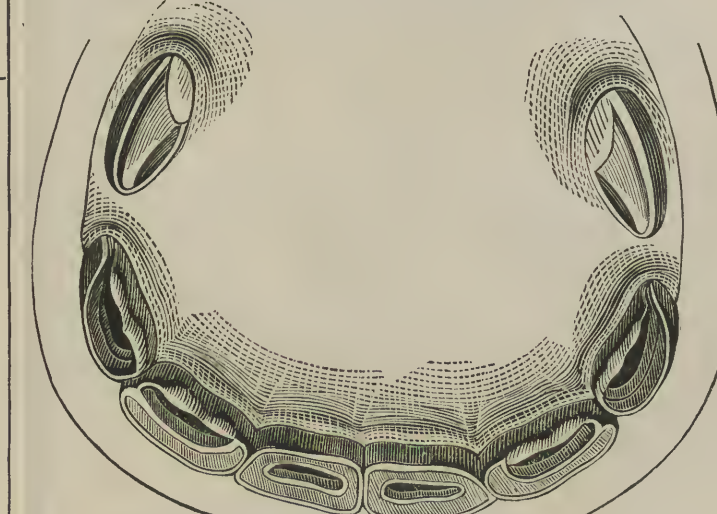


FIG. 14. FIVE YEARS.

The lower jaw at five years—an inside view. The nippers are worn down on both edges until the mark is nearly gone. The outer edge only of the middle teeth shows wear, while the outer edge of the corner teeth is just beginning to be worn a little. The full-grown hook teeth do not show any wear whatever.



FIG. 15. SIX YEARS.

In the lower jaw at six years old the nippers are worn down even with the middle teeth, which latter still have a cavity. The inner edge of the corner teeth is also even with the outer one.

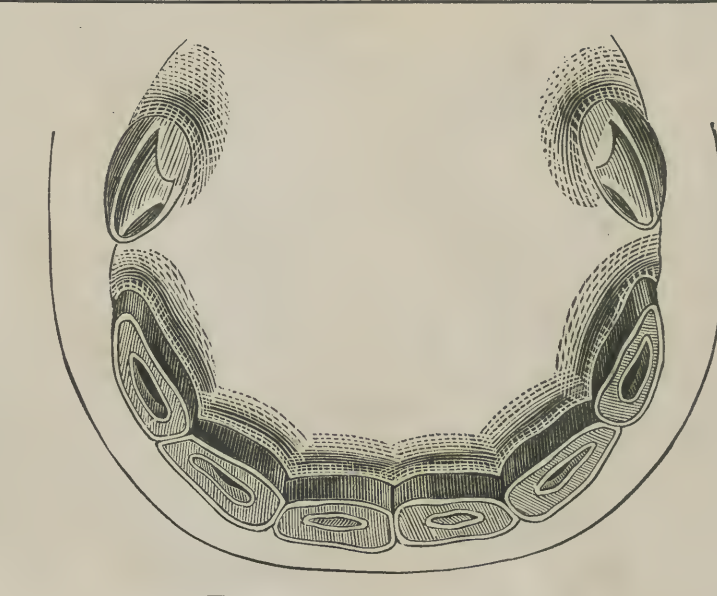


FIG. 16. SEVEN YEARS.

The lower jaw at seven years is here represented. The pointed ends of the hook teeth have become more rounded, are worn away somewhat. Both edges of the corner teeth are worn to a smooth surface, with a small cavity between them. The middle teeth have lost their cavity and show an even surface all the way across.

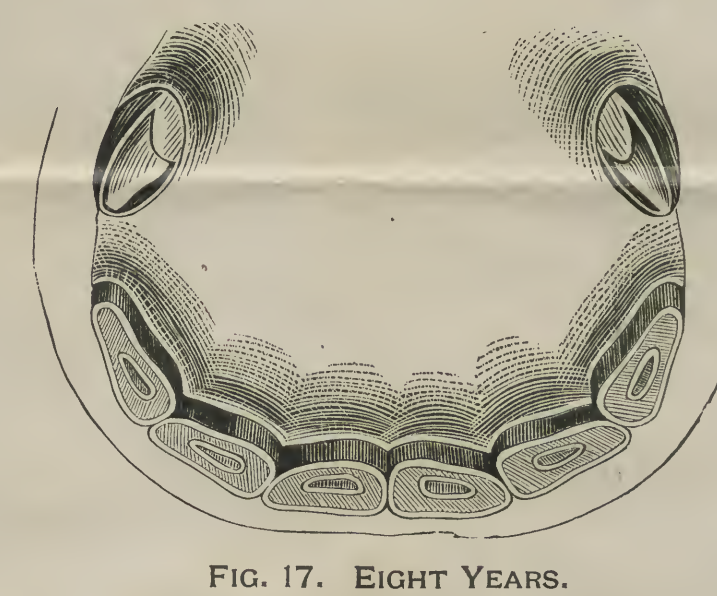


FIG. 17. EIGHT YEARS.

At eight years old the teeth of the lower jaw, forward of the hooks, are all equally worn, and only a trace of the mark is seen in the corner teeth. The edges of the hook teeth are worn down almost half.

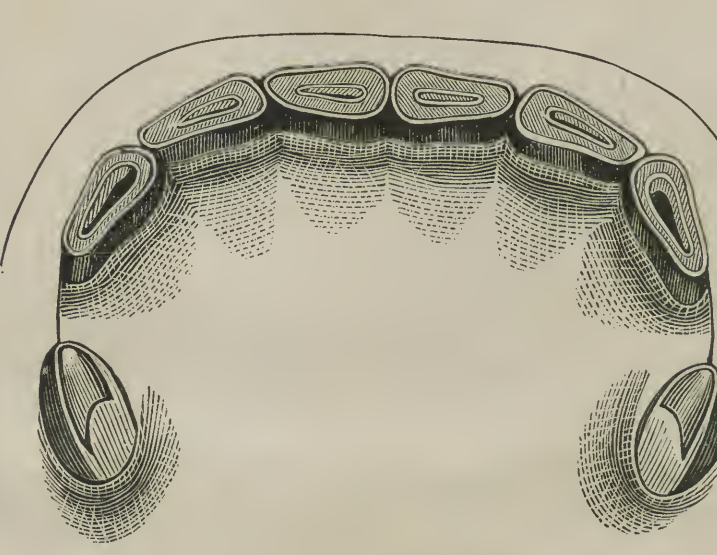


FIG. 18. NINE YEARS.

The upper jaw at nine years old is shown in the above figure. The mark in the corner teeth is comparatively deep and clearly defined; the mark is still visible in the middle teeth; but it has almost entirely disappeared from the nippers, and the inner edge is worn down.

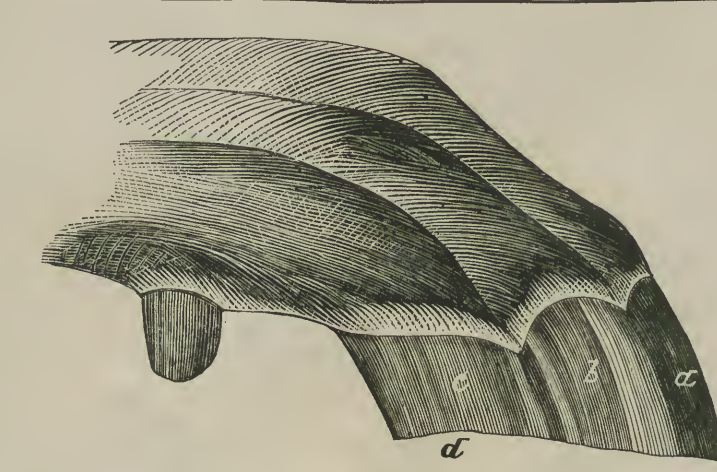


FIG. 19. NINE YEARS.

The upper jaw at nine years old—a side view. *d*, the indentation usually seen in the corner tooth.

HORSE TEETH.

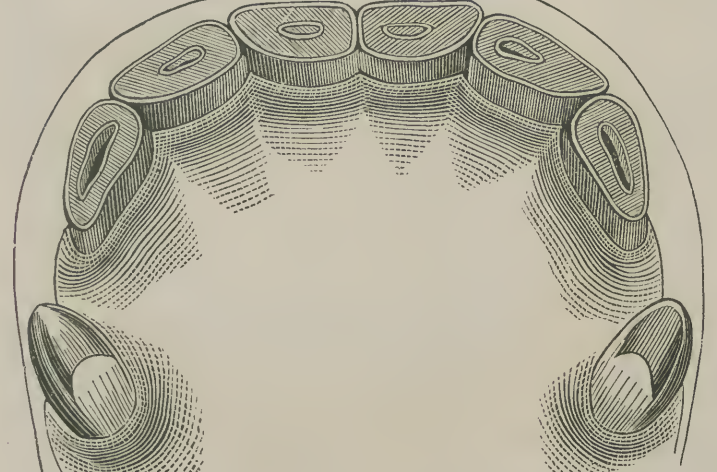


FIG. 20. TEN YEARS.

In the upper jaw at ten years the mark in middle teeth is worn down. The mark in the corner teeth is still visible.

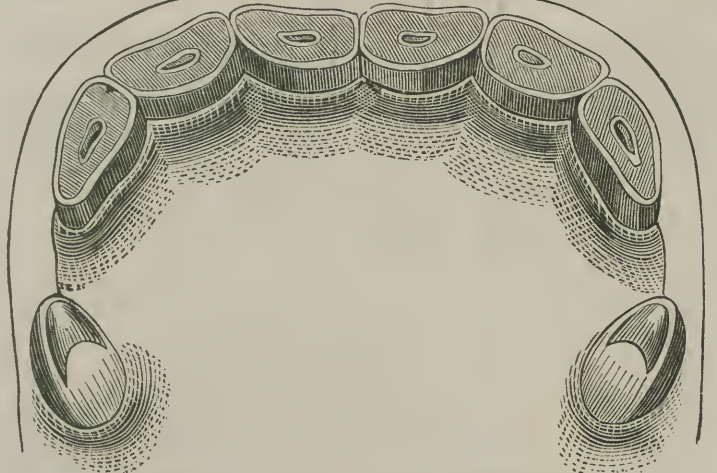


FIG. 21. ELEVEN YEARS.

In the upper jaw at eleven years old the mark of the corner teeth is worn down even with the edges.



FIG. 22. TWELVE YEARS.

Showing the lower jaw at twelve years old. The nippers are round or nearly so—as thick as they are broad. The middle teeth are getting round, and the corner teeth are gaining in thickness by comparison with their breadth.

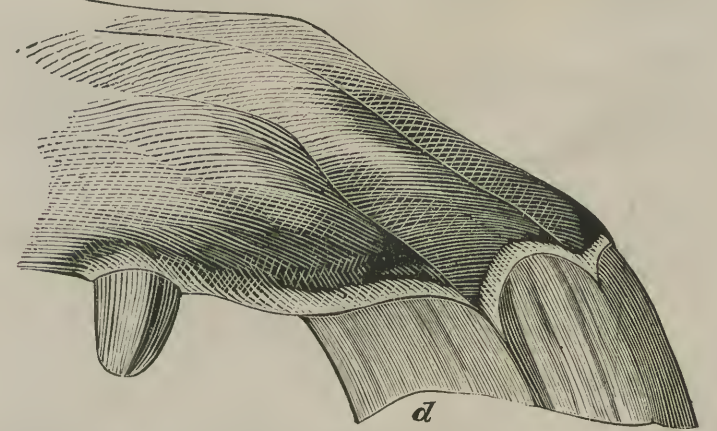


FIG. 23. TWELVE YEARS.

In the upper jaw at twelve years the indentation in corner tooth has become larger and more plainly visible. *d*, the indentation increased in size.



FIG. 24. THIRTEEN YEARS.

The nippers and middle teeth of the lower jaw at thirteen years old are almost perfectly round. Their breadth and thickness are the same. The corner teeth are not yet round, but are fast becoming so. The hook teeth are now blunt.

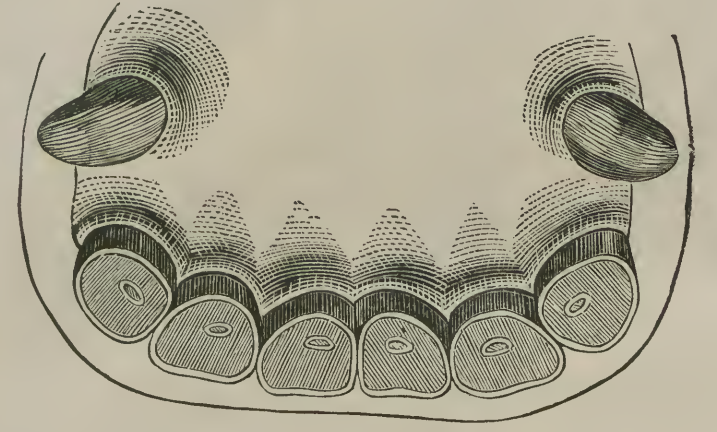


FIG. 25. FOURTEEN YEARS.

The corner teeth of lower jaw have now become round.

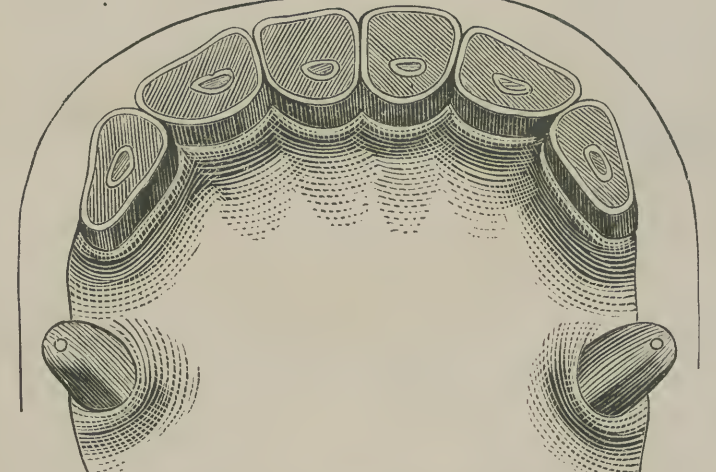


FIG. 26. FIFTEEN YEARS.

The nippers of the upper jaw become round at fifteen years old.

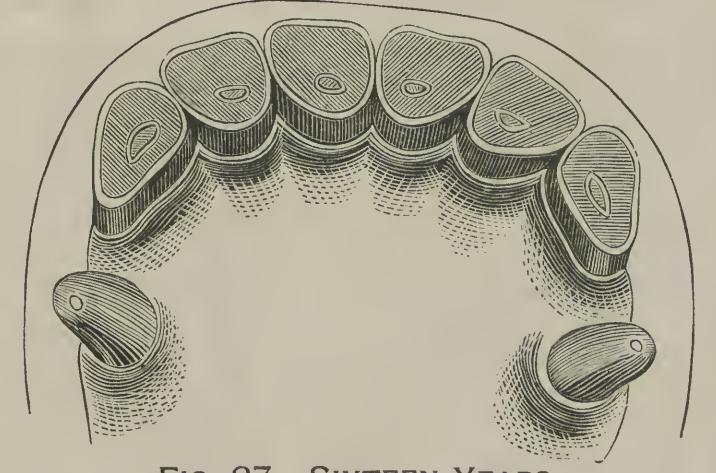


FIG. 27. SIXTEEN YEARS.

The middle teeth of the upper jaw become round at sixteen years old.

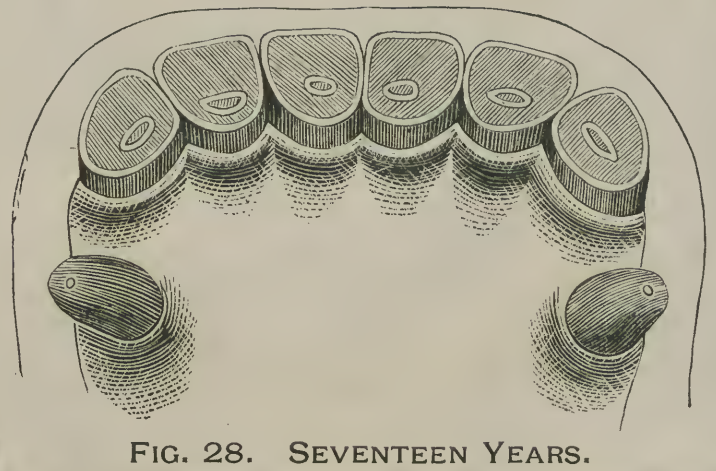


FIG. 28. SEVENTEEN YEARS.

The corner teeth of the upper jaw become round at seventeen years old.



FIG. 29. EIGHTEEN YEARS.

The nippers in the lower jaw are triangular at eighteen years old.

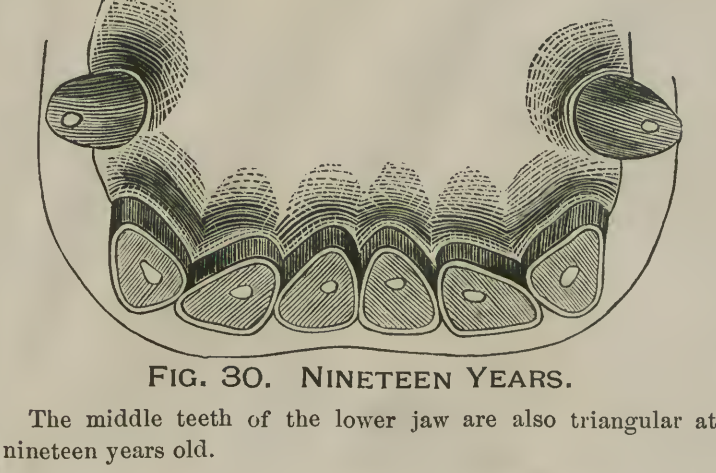


FIG. 30. NINETEEN YEARS.

The middle teeth of the lower jaw are also triangular at nineteen years old.

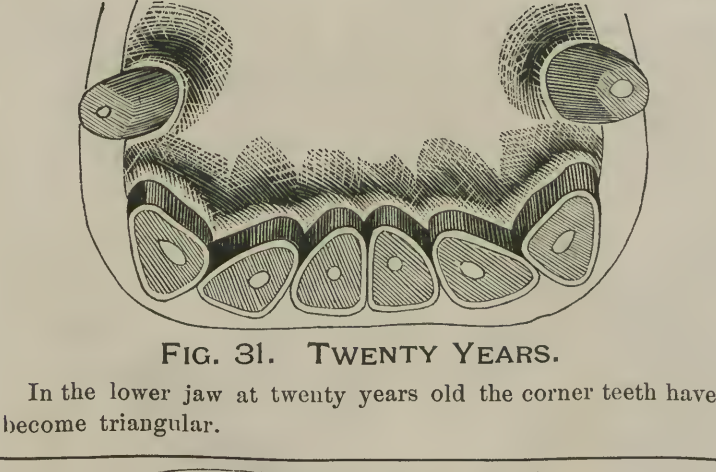


FIG. 31. TWENTY YEARS.

In the lower jaw at twenty years old the corner teeth have become triangular.



FIG. 32. TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

The nippers of the upper jaw are now triangular.

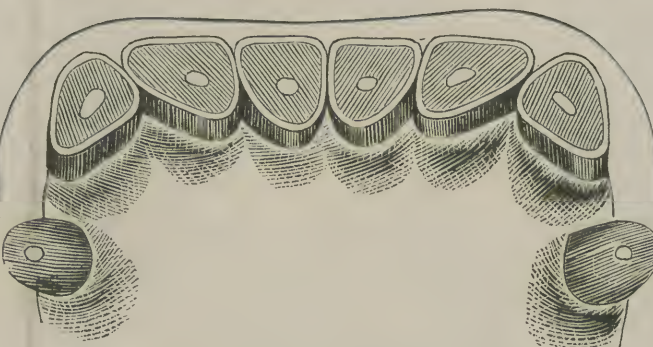


FIG. 33. TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

The middle teeth of the upper jaw become triangular at twenty-two years old.

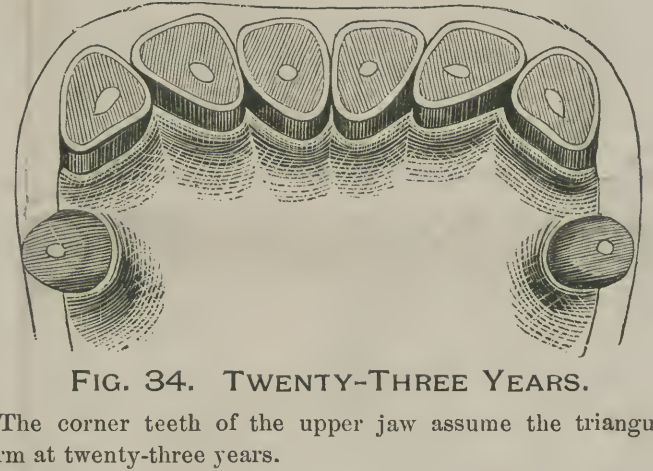


FIG. 34. TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

The corner teeth of the upper jaw assume the triangular form at twenty-three years.

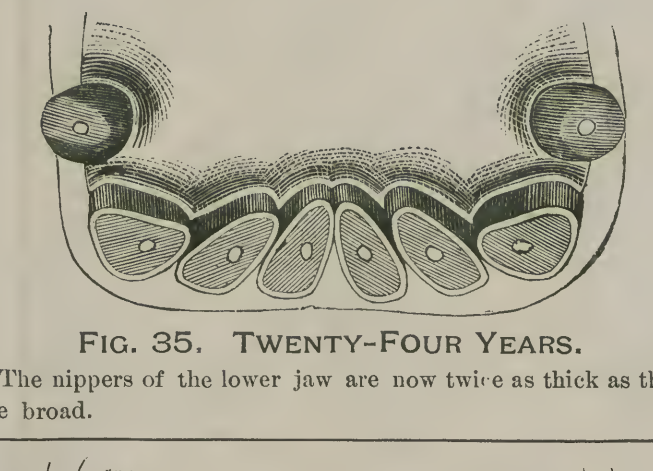


FIG. 35. TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

The nippers of the lower jaw are now twice as thick as they are broad.

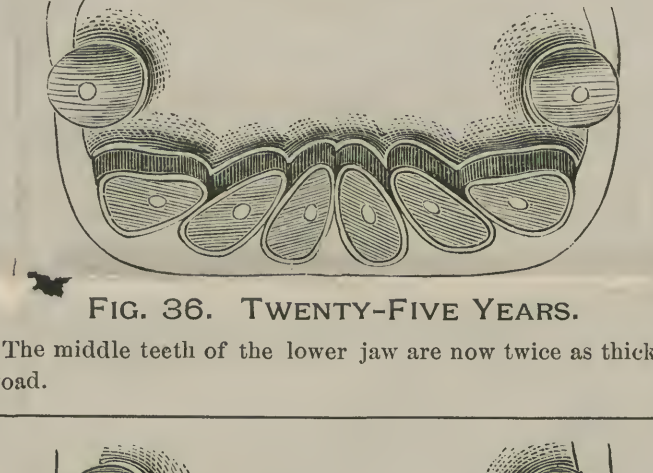


FIG. 36. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The middle teeth of the lower jaw are now twice as thick as broad.

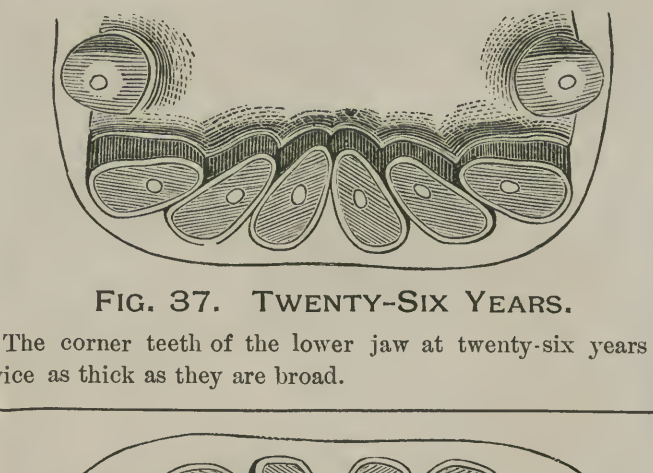


FIG. 37. TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

The corner teeth of the lower jaw at twenty-six years are twice as thick as they are broad.

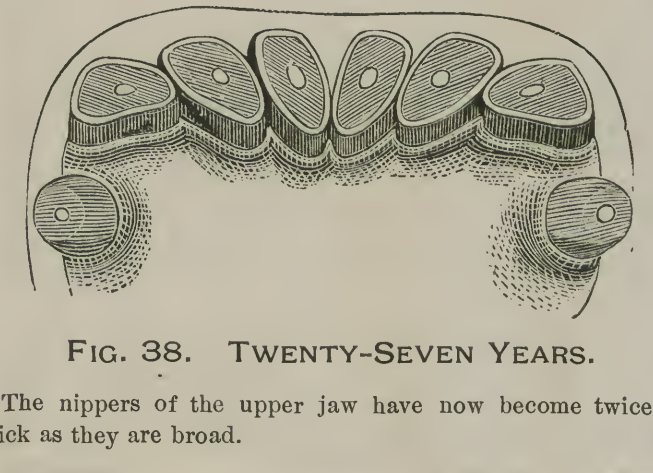


FIG. 38. TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

The nippers of the upper jaw have now become twice as thick as they are broad.

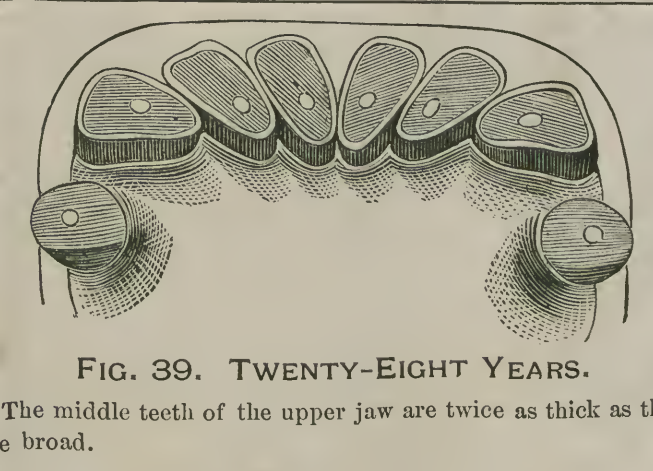


FIG. 39. TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

The middle teeth of the upper jaw are twice as thick as they are broad.

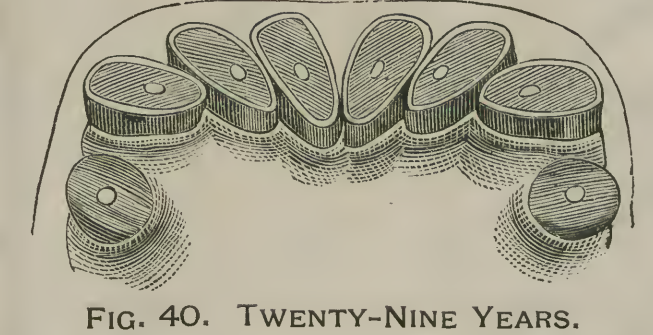


FIG. 40. TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

The corner teeth of the upper jaw at twenty-nine years old are twice as thick as they are broad.

HORSE TEETH—Irregular.

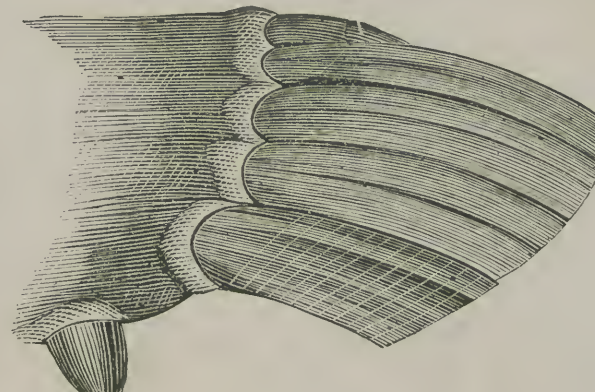


FIG. 41. TWENTY YEARS.

Here we have a tooth of the lower jaw that is twelve lines too long, as shown by the diagram. It has grown up a line each year, but, owing to its position too far forward in the mouth, it has not worn down proportionally. The mark indicates eight years, but we must add twelve for the extra lines—which gives twenty years as the true age of the horse.



FIG. 42. TWENTY YEARS.

Showing an inside view of the lower jaw at twenty years when the teeth are twelve lines too long. The mark and the friction surface only show eight years' wear.



FIG. 43. TWENTY YEARS.

Here the superfluous length of the same teeth is removed, and we have an inside view of the lower jaw, showing the natural wear of a twenty-year-old mouth.

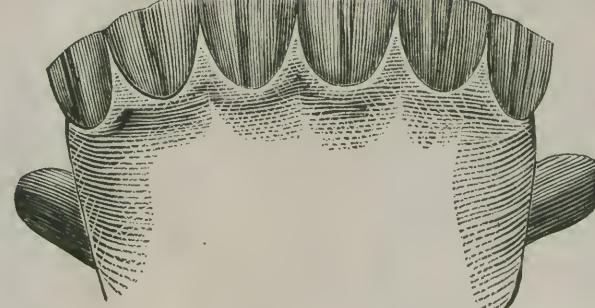


FIG. 44. TWENTY YEARS.

This gives an outside view of the lower jaw, showing the teeth in their proper length at twenty years.

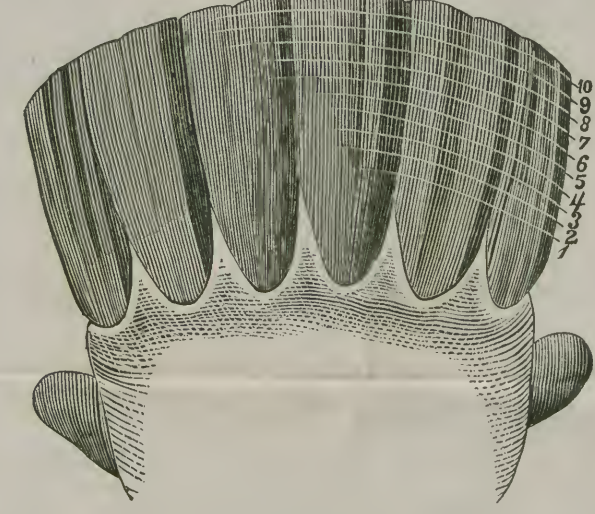


FIG. 45. SIXTEEN YEARS.

Here we have an outside view of a lower jaw at sixteen years, showing teeth ten lines too long.

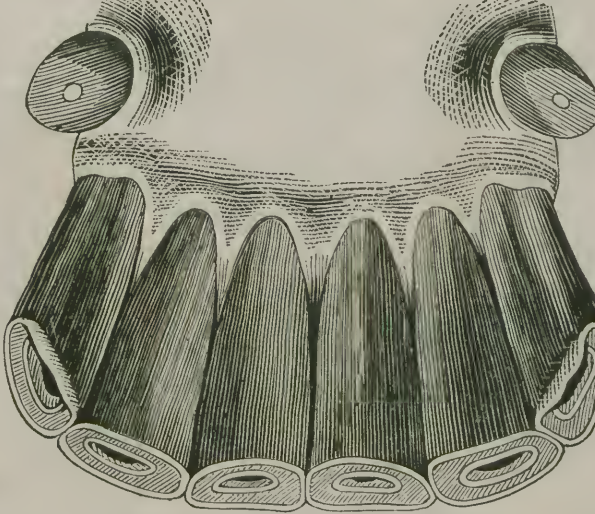


FIG. 46. SIXTEEN YEARS.

This is an inside view of the same jaw in which the mark indicates six years, but, as the teeth are ten lines too long, the true age is sixteen years.

